

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR AND North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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No 39.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given; and arrears paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be filed.



CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR.

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25.

DISSOLVED.

The copartnership of Doctors WALKER & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Smith has authority to settle the accounts of the concern.

H. E. Walker.

Robert E. Smith

Aug. 18, 1827—25.

Will be offered for Sale, At Public Auction.

On the 20th inst. at the residence of John & Abigail Cock, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, with the residue of the stock in trade. A part of the furniture is of the best mahogany. Any person inclined to purchase at or before the sale, may have the opportunity of making payment in wheat, corn or flaxseed.

The House and Lot if not sold at private sale, will be let on good security being given for the same.

For terms, apply to

John & Abigail Cock.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 8.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Agriculture of New-England.

(From the unpublished agricultural correspondence of G. W. JEFFREYS, of N. Carolina.)

Pittsfield, October 18, 1817.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JEFFREYS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—The leisure day which I wished, to furnish a deliberate answer to your favor of the 26th of August has arrived. I devote myself with pleasure to answer the questions which you were pleased to submit. I wish you, sir, to be assured that I have no greater pretensions to intelligence on the great interests of agriculture, than what is possessed by many others. If a difference exists between me and them, it consists in a ready disposition to communicate the little I do know. We have many men well informed, and highly useful in their insulated sphere of example; but they, either from inactivity or too low an estimate of their means, are negligent in doing the good placed in their power. It is all important that such a habit should be overcome, and that useful men should extend their usefulness by the most active efforts. Of old no benefit accrued by "burying talent in a napkin." The public have a claim on those whom God has made willing to serve the world, and to whom he has committed the talents.—Duty, as well as inclination, urge me to be active and to be useful, while the power remains. This, sir, is my only apology for having long been before the public, and is my inducement to write to you.

The description which you give of agriculture in North-Carolina is rather hopeful, and gives assurance that improvements are the order of the day.—I am pleased to see that correct views are beginning to prevail there. The book of Mr. Taylor's, which you mention, I have no doubt, is effecting much good. The moment your people begin to inquire, to read, to think—they are awakened to a sense of their own welfare and of their high destiny. Nothing more is requisite, than to stimulate them, by newspaper and other publications, to compare the various schemes of husbandry; to review the old and the new state of things; to make constant experiments; to mark the course and result of those experiments; to estimate the expenses of them; to write them down; to converse about them; to hear objections; to suggest further improvements; to extend these exertions to neighboring circles; to enlarge the number, by forming associations, and, eventually, holding regular meetings, and having shows and displays of improvements and remarkable instances of merits, and awarding to all valuable acquisitions, honors and rewards. This seems to be the high road to acquire and to diffuse the advantages which distinguish the present period.—

When once the great machine of man is set in motion, interest and happiness will prompt him to constant perseverance.—We, in New-England, have never been so awakened to the great interests of husbandry, as at this moment. Exertions for improvement are making on every side; a new era has opened on us. We hail its approach with delight; we welcome the spirit of the times. All are engaged to render their own country the abode of all that can increase private and public happiness, opulence and independence. In truth, we are making the grand experiment, whether our country has just pretensions to distinguished advantages, and to occupy the high destiny awarded to our hitherto successful progress, or whether it shall all terminate in visionary boasts and recent degeneracy. The present condition of nations is peculiar, and teaches us a lesson of wisdom and of self-respect. We must be less dependent on them. We must create our own comforts; enlarge our own resources, and lay, on a more permanent basis, our national prosperity and independence. Such views at once point us to our agricultural resources. On this broad resource rests all that can originate manufactures, extend commerce, sustain navigation, and accelerate the march of all the arts and sciences. These are motives sufficient to arouse a nation to the emulous contest. Let it be our delight to act well our parts in these great and interesting transactions. Excuse me for occupying you with these remarks. It is difficult for me to approach the subject and not feel a strong excitement.

You inquire—"What are the advantages and disadvantages of deep plough-

ing; to what kind of soils can it be applied with advantage?" The first member of this question is important. Deep ploughing is attended with great advantages and disadvantages. A soil of made earth, like bottom lands, and a soft dark or yellow mould, or a soil mixed with marl, as some is, are peculiarly fitted for deep ploughing—say from four to six, or even nine inches deep; generally, however, four inches is a proper depth. Much depends on discretion and experience. The above soils are usually deep and rich, or possess the quality of being made so, by being exposed to the air.—The more exposed, and especially if tilled in cloudy, damp weather, and early in mornings, so as to turn in the dews, the sooner they become fertile, and to a greater depth; of course, produce more abundantly, and continue more constantly productive. Frequent ploughing and harrowing a poor soil, or a worn-out soil, under the above circumstances, will restore it, and render it as fertile, as though well manured. But the soil that is composed of sand or gravel, or clay, should be ploughed at a moderate depth; say from 3½ to 4½ inches. This mode of tillage succeeds generally best; yet exceptions exist. It may be useful, at times, to plough as deep as five or six inches, with a view to loosen the soil, expose it to the air, and give an opportunity to acquire strength. The first season, if these light soils are turned up deep, they will not be so productive; but the second year they will gain strength more rapidly, and eventually prove most useful, especially if you can command plaster and marl, or compost manure to dress it. Nothing is more useful than ashes, sown or scattered over it.

The second question, viz.—"Is the common idea that ploughing a shallow soil deep will destroy the land, well founded?" is essentially answered in the foregoing remarks. Sand and gravel are generally most easily managed when ploughed shallow; but they soon wear out and become sterile, and must be restored by deeper ploughing, and by a course of frequent ploughing and harrowing in dews, moisture and cloudy weather; or by putting them to clover and manuring, and eventually letting the clover grow until it seeds, and then turn it in, and sow it with wheat or barley, &c. Indian corn tends too much to exhaust any soil, and Indian corn and wheat should not succeed each other the same season, (as you say your practice is,) for they at once exhaust the soil and cripple vegetation. They may succeed in separate years, after several ploughings, and preserve the soil in good condition. Or, if the soil be a rich, deep mould, Indian corn and wheat may succeed each other, and not essentially impair the force of vegetation; but few instances exist in which it will not exhaust too rapidly. To remedy this, and to preserve the force of vegetation, or strength of the soil, red clover may be used as a-bove for a green manure, and is efficacious; but buckwheat is better and cheaper, by three to one, sowing it early in the season, at the rate of three pecks to the acre, and harrow it in; when grown to twelve or fourteen inches, turn it in with the plough, and immediately sow it again with the same kind of seed, and when a proper height, turn it in again as before; and you may repeat this three or four times, if the land has been exhausted, and then properly tilled and sowed to wheat; when you will find your crop equal to expectation, and your land again in good condition. It is also useful to turn in with the plough all stubble, in the autumn, in season; it benefits the land much for a spring crop. In your latitude, it is presumed, you have much clear sun and heat. These circumstances do not promote the strength of the soil, but very much exhaust it. It is the nature of heat to produce this effect.—Care should be used to perform all tillage, as much as possible, at seasons when the heat is the least. Spring and autumn are designated as the proper seasons. In autumn, prepare for spring, that your sowings may be early and seasonable.—Early in the spring complete all your fields for crops. During the summer heats, plough and harrow only in mornings, towards evenings, and in damp or clouded days. A little experience will decide the utility of this course—and the result will be, that less than half your present tillage lands will yield more crops than the whole, as now managed. After all, sir, very much depends on the structure of your ploughs and harrows, and the fidelity and skill of those who use them. These implements, and their use, are decisive of a good or bad crop. The object of these implements is to

raise and mix the soils to a suitable depth; to leave them open and free to the operations of the air, dews, &c. If you have no well constructed ploughs and harrows, it will be well to send to Philadelphia or New-York, and obtain the improved models.

Thirdly, you inquire: "Is the depth of the ploughing regulated by the quality of the soil?" I have, in treating of your first and second inquiries, essentially answered this question. The depth of ploughing depends on the soil. Shallow and light soils, intended for immediate crops, should be ploughed not deeper than 4 inches; perhaps 3 or 3½. But if the object is to improve the soil, and render it permanently more productive, it should be ploughed deeper, and manured by green dressings of clover or buckwheat, oats, &c. ploughed in and left to ferment.

Fourthly, you inquire: "At what time of the year is deep ploughing most advantageously performed?" Does manuring always attend it, previous to putting a crop on it. Undoubtedly the spring & autumn are the best times of the year for any ploughing, especially for deep ploughing. I have already remarked enough on this question to give you my ideas. Experience in every country has decided it. On the second head, I observe that in this country we as often plough and sow without manure as with it. This is done on two grounds, viz.—Deficiency of manures, and the strength of the soil. Our farmers aim to manure, as far as practicable, all the valuable lands for the best crops. The strength, however, of some soils with effectual tillage, are good substitutes for manures with indifferent tillage.

Fifthly, you inquire: "Are horses, mules, or oxen mostly used in deep ploughing?" Of all our working cattle, oxen are to be preferred. If well bred and well kept, they are active, durable, and cheaper than any other team in this region. Whether the heat of your country would not affect them too much, I cannot determine. In excessive warm suns and days they are apt to complain and to suffer. Oxen are always valuable for beef, and when old they are equally valuable for fattening. A team of mules, without doubt, the cheapest, if reference be had to the cheapness of support, and their ability to endure any weather; their uniform healthiness and longevity. I should think, that for your latitude they would prove the most profitable of all working animals. In this country few are used, though many are raised for the southern and West India markets.—They are now in great demand, and the price is correspondingly great. A horse team, if judiciously selected and treated, will prove highly useful, and in your climate may endure better than oxen; but they cost more to sustain them and for harness, and yet more, if obliged to shoe them. If oxen can exist well in your climate, they are to be preferred; and mules next, if necessity requires. From these remarks, it may be inferred that oxen are more suitable for deep ploughing. They are stronger and always more steady in the draft. These are valuable requisites in ploughing a firm, hard soil or ploughing deep; yet sir, horses may be made to work tolerably well in hard or deep ploughing, if well broke and properly harnessed. In this country we use horses much in all farming operations—far too much for the interest of the farmer. Horses, however, are rather scarce, and bear a high price here. The great objects of our farmers are neat stock, sheep and swine.

I intended to have observed, under the fourth question, that in Great Britain, manuring for every crop seems to be a requisite; and they pursue it with remarkable fidelity. Such is the hardness and stiffness of their soils generally, that it is difficult to obtain a crop without manuring or frequent ploughings and harrowings. The soils of the U. States do not demand so much expense to manure them generally. In time we may be obliged to rely more on manures.—As yet our country is too new to require so much careful management as is adhered to in Great Britain. I can, however, conceive, that even situated as we are, the more care and effectual good management in our rural pursuits, the greater will be the profits. Perhaps the remark may only apply to the oldest settlements.

I have now, sir, endeavored, concisely, to answer your several questions. I have no doubt it is connectedly done, and conformably to the best experience. Should any part be obscure, or not fully stated to your satisfaction, I will attempt to make it plain, on notice from you.

have by me your letter to E. Watson, Esq. of the 26th of August last, which he has sent me with a request that I would answer it for him. I have no objection to doing it; but believe you have my ideas on those questions chiefly, in a former letter. I will wait for your request. Mr. Watson never has been a practical farmer; his knowledge is speculative wholly. While he resided in this town he occupied a good farm, and could have executed experiments and made improvements; but he did none or nothing. He corresponded much—conversed much—and was disposed to write and publish what he could collect. He was, on the whole, a useful member to the cause. Since he went to reside in Albany, he has wholly abandoned agriculture, and pretty much all business.—He is now about 60 years of age. The gentleman who occupies the farm he left, viz. Thomas Melvill, jr. Esq. my predecessor in office, is an active, inquiring, practical farmer. He is extensively engaged in the pursuits of husbandry, and merits and receives much commendation. Though a young farmer, he has made great progress. He resided in France a dozen years or more previous to 1810, and has acquired much of the spirit and knowledge of their husbandry, and all their implements of farming. He writes well, and I have no doubt would be useful to you in the department of farming implements. He has much acquaintance with mechanical principles. Should it occur to you that I can be further useful, I shall be happy to receive your commands. The season here is rather wet, but fine pleasant weather.—This is the close of the "latter harvest." The fruits of our orchards, the Indian corn, potatoes and buckwheat, have produced plentifully. The northern states have now an abundant supply of every agricultural product. Wheat and rye will be shipped from New-England this year. We have more than we can consume at home. It has been otherwise for many years. The agricultural associations have the credit of these blessings under heaven.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS GOLD.

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On the payment of Debts.

There are too many persons, who contract debts, without perceiving any means of payment to be in their power. Those who transgress in this manner, feel satisfied if they do not feel themselves unable to pay. Were they strictly honest, however, they would take effectual care to see whether they were able or not. Often by overrating their property, their efforts or the markets, they feel a loose conviction that they shall possess this power; but they take no pains to render the fact certain, or even probable. We are bound before we become willing to receive our neighbor's property, to know that we have means clearly probable of paying him; otherwise we wantonly subject him to the loss of it, and differ very little, as moral beings, from thieves and robbers.

Another transgression of the same nature, neglecting to pay our debts at the time they become due. There are many persons whose general character as christians, is fair, who yet in this respect, are extremely deserving of censure. They contract debts, which they engage to discharge within a given time. This time is therefore a part of the contract, a ground on which the bargain is made; a condition on which the price was calculated. This obvious truth is understood by all men; and makes part of the language of every bargain in which credit is given.—To the expectation formed by the creditor of receiving his debt at the time specified, the debtor has voluntarily given birth. It is an expectation, therefore which he is bound to fulfil. If he does not take every lawful measure in his power to fulfil it, or if he does not fulfil it when it is in his power, he is guilty of fraud; of depriving his neighbor, not perhaps by design, but by a guilty negligence, of a part of his property.

Dwight.

Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, and a support and comfort to the aged.

The American Colony in Africa.

Office of the Colonization Society,
Washington, Sept. 1st, 1827.

The despatches just received at this Office from Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent at Liberia, up to the 18th of June, exhibit a detailed and most animating account of the progress of the Colony, and such evidences of its promise and utility, as even its warmest friends would not have ventured to predict. History affords no instance, we believe, of a Colony, enjoying, at so early a period of its existence, greater prosperity. From the numerous documents transmitted by Mr. Ashmun, we can, at present, only give a few extracts, having reference to the general interests of the Colony, omitting whatever is of subordinate importance.

The passengers by the *Doris*, ninety-three in number, were landed, after a pleasant, but somewhat protracted passage of 45 days. All were, soon after their arrival, slightly affected by the climate, which proved fatal only to two small children.

The people from Baltimore (says Mr. Ashmun) were the first, and generally the greatest, I might almost say the only sufferers. The Virginians followed next in the order of time, as well as in the severity of their symptoms; and in regard to the natives of North Carolina, all the change they have undergone, seems to be less a disease, than a salutary effect of nature to accommodate the physical system of its subjects, by a safe and gentle process of acclimation, to the new influence of a tropical climate.

The most protracted case of illness in the whole number has not lasted longer than five days. Three days is, perhaps, the average term of the in-door confinement of such as are pronounced sick, and about one-third part have not been confined at all.

Of the attentions experienced by the emigrants from the officers, particularly from Wm. P. Matthews, Esq. supercargo, Mr. Ashmun speaks in the highest terms; representing them as being of the most minute and judicious kind, and indeed as all which the "most amiable humanity and benevolence could prompt."

The Factory at Young Sisters, which was suspended for a short season, in consequence of a war between two of the native Chiefs, has resumed its operations. "All the public and private property which had been confided to Freeman's protection, during the absence of the factory, was scrupulously respected and preserved amid all the alarm and disorder of the war." Three of the colonists are now permanently fixed at this Factory, engaged in trade, and making improvements.

The St. John's establishment continues prosperous. A large plantation has been connected with the factory on the Island, "and the way is perfectly prepared for the introduction of a little colony of 20 to 50 families to this fertile spot at once, and an indefinite number, at short intervals, ever afterwards."

It is particularly gratifying to learn that an Agent has been, for the first time, introduced at Little Bassa, 15 miles to the Northwest of St. John's. Among the chiefs of this region there seems long to have existed a secret and silent dislike and dread of the Colony, and they have persisted in the slave-trade until the present year.

"Unless, however," (says Mr. Ashmun,) I greatly deceive myself, every cause of enmity and jealousy has, for some months past, been fast melting away, and we are, by the most unexceptionable means, introducing among them an influence which is, with God's blessing, to ameliorate and exalt their own condition, and to lead on to the establishment of a civilized population in that quarter, at no great distance of time. We have already, to some extent, connected with all our factories an agricultural appendage, a plan which has proved advantageous, in different ways, both to the country people and colony. A most desirable addition still to be made to both, is a School for the instruction of the native youth and children of the respective settlements in which our establishment is situated."

Mr. Ashmun here urges the importance of inviting the charitable institutions to lend their aid to this object, and adds, "I think it nearly capable of demonstration, that the African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution which has, from causes which do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere."

The following will, we are persuaded, be perused with no ordinary interest:

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey. The particulars of both I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within 50 leagues of a country,

in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of lands are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a People as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be their "desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce by concealing the remote sources of their gains."—It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the island tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the Colony. As a large proportion of the exports from the Colony are, at present, from these interior regions, it is believed, that opening a free passage will double the amount. Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object, by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes; and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

"It affords me satisfaction (says Mr. Ashmun) to state that we have within a few days, accomplished the entire renovation of the schools of the Colony—organizing all on the Lancasterian System, and uniting them under a common Superintendent, the Rev. Geo. M. Gill, who arrived by the *Doris*, from Baltimore.—There is at present a great want of school books and stationary. We are grateful for the box of the former sent out by the *Doris*; but among more than two hundred children, they cannot be looked upon as a supply for more than half a year."

In a note, he adds, "All the children of the Colony attend School." They are—

"Belonging to the Rev. Mr. Carey's School for native children,	45
To Rev. Mr. M. Gill's classes,	16
To Mr. Stuart's School,	44
To Miss Jackson's do.	40
To Mrs. William's do.	30
To Mr. Pratt's do.	52

Total, 227"

A purchase has been made of the valuable part of Bushrod's Island, including the whole right bank of Stockton Creek, from St. Paul's to the Montserado, (eight miles,) and directly opposite to the St. Paul's territory, which can of itself support a small colony. A part of the emigrants by the *Doris* are to be located on this Island. "We hope the next season" (says Mr. Ashmun) to have a bridge (length 140 feet) across the Stockton, "to connect the new Bushrod purchase with the St. Paul's."

In reference to future emigration, the Colonial Agent observes:

"About the first of October, it may be reasonably expected that the whole number of people now on expense will be off our hands, and the *Receptacle* at present occupied by them will be vacant as early as the first of December, by their removal into their own houses. The *Receptacle* will hold 50 persons, and additional accommodations may be easily procured for 50 more. Should the Board despatch their next company with a view to the settlement of Grand Bassa, which I hope they will, it will be necessary to provide particularly for the exigencies of a new settlement, by sending, or authorizing me to buy here (which is better) ten thousand feet of Boards."

We trust that no apology need be offered for the number and length of these extracts. From the very able and full communications before us, we might make many others of scarcely less interest. They cannot fail to produce their appropriate effects on an enlightened and generous People. The very mail which brought to our office these despatches brought also a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Maryland, inquiring whether all his servants (thirty in number) can have a passage the present season to the Colony.

Let, then, our friends then throughout the Union feel the holy motives which ought to inspire them in the prosecution of a work so manifestly conducive to our interests and honor as a nation, to the regeneration of Africa, and to the glory of God. Let not the autumn pass without the departure of two expeditions to Liberia. Let every friend of our cause be active. And here we would humbly suggest, that should the society of Friends in North Carolina, who have repeatedly made liberal donations to our Society, find themselves able to fit out an expedition at their own expense, we should confidently expect the most gratifying results from the efforts of the present year.

From the New-York Statesman.

From Greece.

The "sacred ship," the Chancellor, Captain Baker, the first ship despatched from this port by the benevolent and patriotic friends of Greece, has arrived below, from Gibraltar. She brings, as we understand, despatches from Mr. Miller, who went out in her as the Agent of the Committee for the Greek Fund raised in this city, and in the vicinity. We have received from Mr. Miller a private letter of which the following is a copy. The official accounts will be published as soon as we can obtain them:

My dear Sir:

I have again arrived on these once classic shores, and have commenced my pleasing, if not classical employment, of distributing the liberal donations of my countrymen to the suffering Greeks. Alas! could the sensible and happy daughters of my own ever dear country know what their sex suffer here, they would even forget their ornaments and be induced to send the proceeds of them to cover the nakedness of those, who once were "as soft as the roses they twined," but who are now reduced to the most abject want. The frigate *Hope* has been in several engagements already, in one of which she received eleven balls in her works, without having one man killed.

Lord Cochrane is now on a cruise with the frigate and one steam vessel. Report says, that he has had an engagement with the Turkish frigates in the mouth of the Gulf of Lepanto, and that he obliged the Turks to retire. The steam vessel has lately burnt a Turkish corvette with a hot shot. As both the frigate and the steam vessel have good furnaces on board, I hope that they will do even more execution than is anticipated. I am, truly yours,

J. P. MILLER.

Islands of Paros, June 1st, 1827.

European Intelligence.

The Boston papers of Wednesday, contain extracts from London papers to the 20th and Liverpool to the 21st of July.

The Russia frigate *Constantine*, had arrived at Portsmouth, England from Cronstadt. She is to be followed by the whole fleet; the number of ships is not exactly known, but the seaman will amount to twelve thousand. Mr. Rothschild has a very large amount of gold coinage, for the payment of their wages, &c.

Greeks and Turks.—Concerning the Greeks we have no intelligence of much importance. Private letters from Constantinople announce that the proposals of the Allies having been rejected and news of the capitulation of the Acropolis having been received at that place, the Sultan had formed the design to induce the Greeks to submit; by offering them an amnesty. Should they submit, there will be no occasion for any further interference. It is stated however, that the Emperor Nicholas persists and will continue to persist in his proposals, and that the Greeks are not likely to place much confidence in an amnesty from the Turks. A Leghorn date of July 4 states that an English Squadron of eight men of war had sailed from Malta bound to Alexandria. It is supposed to have orders to act in conjunction with the French squadron, to prevent the sailing of the Egyptian Fleet. A number of Bavarian Officers have determined to leave Greece, being convinced that the efforts of individuals could be of no service to them.

It appears to be a pretty general opinion with the English editors, that the Greeks will not refuse their assent to the pacific arrangements recently proposed by Great Britain, France and Russia, but some doubt is entertained whether the Grand Seigneur will come into the arrangement.

Still Later.

A New-York paper contains London advices to the 5th of August, received per ship *Columbia*, of which the following are the heads:

A private letter from Corfu of July 3, published in the *Gazette de France*, of August 2d, mentions that Lord Cochrane had an action off Candia with the Egyptian squadron of 120 sail, which he is said to have dispersed, with the loss of several vessels, after a brisk cannonade of 48 hours.

The French Admiral off Algiers had sent in a second summons to the Dey, to

listen to his demands, to avoid the shedding of blood. It is said the Dey has again rejected this offer, and treated the bearer of the flag of truce with indignity.

The report of the revolt of the Pacha of Egypt gained ground.

The news of peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, had occasioned a rise in Brazil Stock, in which a great deal of business had been done, and was the cause of much joy.

The Swedish government has recently concluded a treaty with Turkey, for the free admission of their flag into the Black Sea. It is said to be very favorable to Sweden, and a great triumph in diplomacy on the part of Count de Lowenhielm, who concluded the treaty. His government, entertaining this opinion, have raised him to the dignity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Sweden and the U. States was signed on the 4th of July by Count Winterstedt and Mr. Appleton, our Charge d'Affairs. The treaty is founded on a system of perfect reciprocity.—The ratification not having been yet exchanged, the Swedish government had only suffered the general principles to be made known to the merchants for their guidance.

A letter from Toulon says—"The Journals have for some time since talked of the Pacha of Egypt rendering himself independent. I have for a long time received confidential intelligence upon this subject. I have been several times tempted to let you into the secret, but have been arrested, by the fear that an indiscretion of the kind might embarrass the plan, and do mischief to the Egyptian and Greek causes, which are in future to be the same. The object of our Consul General's (M. Drovetti) negotiations are now explained to you. Genl. Livren ought now to be in London, if the French government favors the plans of the Pacha. It is looked upon as almost certain, that the arrival of the combined fleets in the seas of the Levant will be the signal of Mehmet Ali's declaration of independence."

Mr. Moore is at present wholly occupied in writing the life of Lord Byron.

The six Missouri Indians who recently left this country had arrived at Havre and were on their way to Paris. They attracted much attention in France.

The Journal de Commerce of the 1st gives the following under date of Corfu, July 3:—On the 25th of last month, Lord Cochrane had action off Candia with the Egyptian squadron, of 120 sail. After a very brisk cannonade which lasted 48 hours, he succeeded in dispersing it and sunk some of the vessels. The Greek squadron consisted of 80 sail.—The Egyptian fleet had troops on board, and a great quantity of ammunition. The Turkish squadron has fallen back toward Naverin.

From the National Journal.

No man, whose mind is well balanced, whose judgment is free from prejudice, and whose moral acuteness is unimpaired, will deny that the character of a nation is always, in a greater or less degree, involved in the character of the officer elected to preside over its councils. This proposition is founded on the irreversible maxim, that, in the acts of nations, as of individuals, the actual quantum of virtue or intelligence existing in the many or the one, may be more correctly calculated on the bases of facts, than from any theories and speculations, however ingenious in their origin, or however ably they may be supported.

Reasoning on these premises, we would ask, what kind of criterion of the amount of virtue and intelligence in the people of the United States would be presented to the world by the rejection of Mr. Adams at the next Presidential election, and the selection of Gen. Jackson, for the office of Chief Magistrate?

We solicit our readers to pause and reflect on this question; and we will endeavor to possess them with a few materials for judgment.

Without going further back than to the circumstances immediately preceding the last election, we would remind our readers of the dignified attitude in which Mr. Adams then stood. He was not found, either openly, or by secret efforts, promoting his own advancement amidst the fiery and untiring conflict of heated partisans; amidst incessant charges of crimination and recrimination between the advocates of the other candidates; Mr. Adams and his friends stood tranquil and unemployed in the strife.—In the whole conversation and course of Mr. Adams, there was nothing indicative of anxiety as to the result of that contest, except that the great principles and policy of the country should be sustained.—The election, unsought for, untrifled for, fell upon him, and the voice of the people endowed him with the highest attributes of civil power which it is consistent with the spirit of the constitution and the genius of the people to delegate to a fellow-citizen. Since he received that high distinction, has he in any single act deceived the expectations of the people? Has he in any instance shown himself treacherous to the high confidence reposed in him, or unworthy of renewed

trust? If he has, let us have the charges and the evidence; let him stand on his trial before God and his country; and let him, or his accusers, according to the testimony, be acquitted or condemned.—It may be replied to us, that the charge has been made. We admit it; but we will require, before it is received, that an investigation be instituted into the characters and motives of those who whom it originated.

The evidence must be ample, and connected, and conclusive, before a charge of guilt can be established. Has there been any proof to substantiate the charges against Mr. Adams? None. With whom have they originated? With men disappointed in their views of personal aggrandizement; men who had attached themselves to another standard and another cause; men writhing under the deep goadings of mortified pride, and maddened by the view of prospects overcast, and hopes destroyed; men who have no chance of political redemption, but by the overthrow of the present Administration, and the ejection of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, at the end of his first term of service—we use the word "first," simply in reference to the usage as to former Presidents, and not in any doubt of the entire right of the people to make any selection they please. Men thus situated stand forth as the accusers of Mr. Adams, with motives very obnoxious to suspicion, and in a character which demands strict and impartial examination. The voice of reason is in favor of Mr. Adams. He has pursued the policy which was commenced under preceding Administrations, and in favor of which the opinion of the American people has been most emphatically pronounced. He has compromised none of the interests of the country; he has sacrificed none of its dignity; and to prouder trophy can be obtained or wished, than the forced tribute of approbation which his opponents have yielded to him, in refusing to judge of him and his Administration by their measures.

Taking the same range in reference to General Jackson, we would recall to the recollection of our advocates that he was put forward as the military defender of the Union, the friend of internal peace, and domestic protection—words, of the established policy of our country, and as the new Cincinnatus, without ambition of power, with no predilections but for his country, and more particularly for that portion of it which he was annually in the practice of ploughing up and reaping from. If he came into office, we were desired to believe that he would come only in obedience to the public voice; and that if it were possible that he would do ought to promote his own election, it was hoped (as his own words expressed it,) that the earth would open and swallow him up. Yet the very hero, this double conqueror of the field, by the plough as well as the sword—this individual who, in the election of Mr. Adams, came up to him and expressed his satisfaction and delight, did as has since appeared, put on an affectation of modesty only to gull and deceive the people, and pretended to look with an indifference amounting almost to contempt upon that very people, which, in his heart, he seems to have loved and worshipped with as much of the enthusiasm of idolatry, as that which leads the Persian to prostrate himself before the rising sun. We find him gradually throwing off, secretly, as he hoped, the mask which he had assumed; and becoming, at his own table, the calumniator of the man whose rapidly increasing influence he feared would bring him into fatal competition with himself, whenever the people should again be called on to exercise their constitutional right of election. Having for months after month, secretly disseminated the poison, we next discover him coming out under his own hat, with a public avowal of a corrupt offer being made to him by the friends of Mr. Clay, and his unblushing conviction that the intended corruption proceeded from him, whom he feared, and whom he desired to prostrate. Compelled to be more specific, he refers to one of his own friends to bear him out in his assertion; when, suddenly, his assertions are challenged, and his character for veracity placed in a very questionable view, by the very

and scenery, and dialogues of true flavor and spirit. We closed it with a feeling of chagrin for the want of the others, which was, to us sufficient proof of the merit of the plot.—We learn that the whole will reach this country in the course of the autumn.—[N. Y. Gazette.]

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1827.

In consequence of the present arrangement of the mails, we find it will be for the interest of our subscribers to alter the day of publishing our paper. The principal northern mail, which brings us papers from Washington and Raleigh, where our national and state legislatures will soon be in session, arrives here so late on Fridays that we shall not be able to publish any of their proceedings (tho' we work all night as we have been in the habit of doing) and get our paper out in time to send it by the northern and southern mails, both of which leave here on Saturday, one at sunrise, and the other at 10 o'clock. We shall hereafter publish the Star on Wednesday morning, when we shall be able to furnish our readers with all the news by Fridays mail, and also give any articles of importance that we may receive by the northern and southern mails, both of which arrive here on Tuesdays.

PORT OF LONDON.

The trade of London employs about 3500 ships; the cargoes entering the port being annually not less than 13,500. On an average, 1100 ships are in the river at one time, together with 3410 barges and other small craft employed in loading and unloading them: 2288 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene, which the port of London exhibits, are to be added 8000 watermen, actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 laborers loading or unloading ships, and 1200 revenue officers constantly doing duty on the river, besides the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above, to four miles below London Bridge and Limehouse.

[English Paper.]

EXECUTION OF STRANG.

The Albany Argus gives the particulars of the execution of Strang, which took place in that city on the 21st inst. The streets swarmed with strangers, and it is supposed that at least 30,000 persons were present at the execution, one fifth of whom were females. The scaffold was surrounded by the military from the neighboring towns, three or four deep, and the prisoner was escorted by the Albany Artillery. Strang addressed the multitude and hoped his example would induce them to avoid those acts for which he suffered. He held a pamphlet in his hand, drawn up by Mr. Pepper, his counsel, containing his confession, which he declared to be true.

The confession of Strang implicates Mrs. Whipple, not only as an instigator of the murder of her husband, but as an aider and abettor of it. She is represented to have first made amorous advances, to have proposed various methods of getting rid of her husband, and to have administered poison to him, tho' without effect.

Mrs. W. has left Albany to spend the season with her uncle at Onondaga. The Albany Daily Advertiser in noticing the execution, remarks:—"We are more than ever convinced of the bad effect of public execution. Scenes of the most disgraceful drunkenness, gambling, profanity, and almost all kinds of debauchery, were exhibited in the near vicinity of the gallows, and even at the very time the culprit was suffering."

The first volume of Mr. Cooper's Red Rover (all that has been received of the novel) is calculated, in our opinion to raise the expectation of a work much superior on the whole to the Prairie. The vehicles, men and business of the sea, are the subjects which he handles with surpassing knowledge and talent, and they form the chief matter of the Red Rover. The first volume contains able delineations of character

and scenery, and dialogues of true flavor and spirit. We closed it with a feeling of chagrin for the want of the others, which was, to us sufficient proof of the merit of the plot.—We learn that the whole will reach this country in the course of the autumn.—[N. Y. Gazette.]

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The Star will not be published again before next Wednesday week, the 26th instant.

Suicide.—On Monday last, a most shocking instance of suicide occurred in Hertford, Perquimans County. Doctor Hale E. Walker a native we believe of Maryland, but for 12 months or more a practicing physician in Perquimans County, lately moved to this county with the intention of locating himself. He was however taken very ill, and was advised to return to Perquimans County, which he did a few weeks since, and from that time has shown strong symptoms of insanity. On Monday last he did not appear at breakfast, when a messenger was sent to his room and received for answer that he would come directly—this was repeated two or three times. After dinner the doctor not having made his appearance, the landlord went to his room and found the door locked; he called, but received no answer. He now became alarmed, and getting on a shed entered the room through a window, when he found the Doctor lying on the bed, which with himself was covered with blood, and life entirely extinct. It appears he had deliberately taken a knife from among his surgical instruments, with which he divided the carotid artery and the jugular vein, making a wound in the side of his neck about two inches in length. He left a note on the table bidding his friends in Hertford and his mother farewell.

Doctor Walker was a young man, and it is said was highly esteemed by the faculty in Baltimore. He also stood high in this and Perquimans counties as a physician who might at some future day have been an ornament to the profession.

Trial of Newbold.—At the Superior Court for Princess Ann County, Virginia, held last week, came on the trial of John Newbold for passing \$1400 of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank on Mr. John T. Keeling of that county. The case was so clearly made out from the evidence, that it was submitted to the jury without argument, who after a retirement of about half an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentencing the prisoner to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—He is now about 55 years of age.

Arledge, who was apprehended as an accomplice of Newbold, was tried the next day, and acquitted.

A new paper has made its appearance in the city of New York, under the title of the "Journal of Commerce." It is edited by William Maxwell, Esq. an eminent lawyer formerly of Norfolk.—The talents of Mr. Maxwell and the appearance of this Journal is spoken of in the highest terms.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.
Brunswick.—Benjamin R. Locke, senate; Alfred Moore and Jacob Leonard, Jr. commons.

Haywood.—Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love and Benjamin Brittain, commons.

Columbus.—James Burney, senate; Caleb Stevens and Luke R. Simmons, commons.

Wilkes.—Edm. Jones, senate; N. Gordon and M. Roberts, commons.

Northampton.—Exum Hollimon, senate; Roderick B. Gary and John H. Patterson, commons.

These complete the returns from all the counties in the State.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

Very late from Europe.

The ship United States, Capt. Wilson, arrived at a late hour last evening, in the short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 15th ultimo inclusive.

Death of Mr. Canning.

The papers announce that Mr. CANNING, Prime Minister of England, died on the morning of the 8th of August, at 4 o'clock, after a painful illness, of inflammation of the bowels, of about ten days. The intelligence of this event had spread a general gloom over the country. LONDON, August 13.

A good deal of impatience is manifested to know who will be successor to Mr. Canning, but it would be indecorous to announce the appointment until after the funeral of Mr. C. which is to take place on Tuesday. It is generally believed that Lord GODERICH will be appointed.

Indian Corn.—The letter from Liverpool, published in yesterday's American, stating the fact of the admission of Indian Corn upon the payment of 10 per cent duty, we find is corroborated by a paragraph in the New York Daily Advertiser. Some doubts had arisen at the Liverpool Custom House, relative to the propriety of admitting it, but the proper authority at London had ordered its admission, when applied to on the subject.—[Balt. Am.]

Intemperance.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the intemperate bands which have connected them with another, and to assume the sober station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; That all men are created sober; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the purity of health; that whenever any habits become destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter them. Prudence indeed will dictate that habit long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly mankind are more disposed to suffer than to right themselves, by altering the habits to which they are accustomed. But when a long course of indulgence in luxury and intoxication evinces a design to reduce men to absolute beastliness, it is their duty to provide new liquors for their future security. The history of Rum is a history of repeated revels and inebriations. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world. It has called together men at places unusual and uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their family records, for the sole purpose of reducing them into compliance with gill and a half pint measures; it has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; it has made Judges depend upon its excitement alone; it has erected a multitude of grog shops, and sent amongst us swarms of drones to eat our substance; it has kept among us in time of temperance, standing distilleries; in some cases it has rendered the military superior to the civil power—it has subjected us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution; it has cut off our respectability with all the world; it has imposed inability on us without our consent; it has transported us half seas over, to be tried for pretended sobriety; it has taken away our appetites, and altered fundamentally our former habits; it has invested itself with power to rule us in all cases whatever; it has plundered our barns, ravaged our lands, burnt our throats, and destroyed the lives of our people; at this time large casks of foreign liquors are transported to complete the work of death, desolation and drunkenness, a thing totally unworthy a civil liquor; it has excited domestic broils amongst us, and has brought

on us the merciless libertine, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of happiness among all conditions of people. A liquor which is thus marked by every act that can define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of any people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to Brandy and Whiskey. We have warned them from time to time of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us; but they too have been deaf to the voice of reason. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold all liquors—enemies in excess—in moderation friends."

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JOSEPH C. BLOUNT to Miss ANN PENDELTON.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 15.

Bacon—10 a 12 1-2 per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 75.
Do. Apple—37 1-2 a 40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85.
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 6 7.
Gumpowder—per keg \$6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—55 a 62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12 1/2.
Cheese—10 a 12 1/2.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. \$6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 60 a 62 1-2.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. \$11 a 11 1/2.
Pork—mess per lb. \$15.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Is. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50.
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—\$18 a 20.
R. O. do. do. \$10.
Bbl. Staves—\$6 a 7.
Oil—Lined, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, \$1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$31 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.
9th. Schr. John Rodman, Butler, from N. York, with merchandize.
11th. Schr. Francis D. Williams, King, from Providence, in ballast.
"Schr. Phoebe S. Williams, Bennett, from Taunton, in ballast.
"Schr. Alphens, Whelden, from Boston, with merchandize.
12th. Schr. Cordelia, Richmond, from N. York, with merchandize.
Returned, schr. Blakely, Etheridge, in distress, having sprung a leak during the gale, which she encountered at sea, and which lasted 4 days.—Three of the crew sick at the time, and being scarce of water and provisions. The captain who has followed the sea for 40 years, says he never experienced such a gale before.

DEPARTED.

11th. Schr. —, Ives, for Charleston, with corn by Jas. Taylor.

Notice.

The reward of FIVE DOLLARS, offered by the subscriber for the apprehension and deliverance of the runaway mulatto girl HARRIET DAVIS, is hereby withdrawn, not thinking that she would earn that amount during the balance of the year. She is therefore at liberty, to follow her unruly inclinations, in the hope that they will carry her and her encouragees to certain perdition.

J. E. KROZER.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 15. Bt

COTTON GINS

Of 40 saws and of 50 saws, made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved plan, calculated for water or horse power, for sale by

Morgan & Cooper.

Sept. 15. Murfreesboro' N. C. Et

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS

HAVE just received per schooner John Rodman, from New-York, and offer for sale on the lowest terms,

Mens' lin'd and bound Shoes, do. peg'd and sew'd Brogans, do. sew'd calf ditto, do. thick ditto, do. thick Shoes, do. pegged calf do. Boys' lined and bound do. Mens' thick ditto. Womens' Morocco Slippers, do. pegged Shoes, Checks, Satinets, Book Muslin, Bombazetts, Linens, black Linen, Russia Diaper, Canning Shaws, (a new and splendid article,) silk Gloves, Calicoes, &c. &c. Also, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Pork and Flour. Sept. 15. Et

\$25 Reward.

 **RANAWAY** from the Subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negro boy named GEORGE; he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stutter a little; he has lost most of his fore teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Cluff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C. }
September 4, 1827. }
The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please give the above three insertions, and forward the account to this office for collection.

FOR SALE,

 Or will be exchanged for a larger vessel (the difference if any to be paid in cash) the schooner CORDELLA, burthen about 60 tons. She can be sent to sea at a small expense. If not sold in a few days, she will be ready to take freight to the North, or the West Indies. For terms, enquire on board at Tisdale's wharf. Sept. 15.

100 More Hands

Wanted on the south end of the Dis-mal Swamp Canal, for which 13 DOLLARS PER MONTH will be paid, taking the weather wet and dry as it comes—application to be made to Mr. John Spence, south end Canal or to

Loring Delano.

September 8. Bt

The new first rate fast sailing Schooner,

Madison's Barge,

 Intended as a regular Pack- et from this place to N. York (if encouraged,) will be ready to receive freight about the first of October next. For freight or passage apply to the owner on board James M. Grice, or to

Charles Grice, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 1st. Bt

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime, 25 kegs white Lead, Paint, Oil, Putty, Window Glass, Spirits Turpentine, AND

20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and C. S. S. S. printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

The Maid's Soliloquy.

(A maiden alone—Milton in her hand.
She opens at the passage, "Hail wed-
d'd love! mysterious law, &c." She
then soliloquizes.)

It must be so! Milton thou reasonest well;
Ere whence this pleasing hope, this fond
desire,
This longing after matrimony?
O whence this secret dread, this inward
horror
Of dying unespoused? why shrinks the
Back on itself and startles at celibacy?
'Tis reason, faithful reason, stirs within us;
'Tis nature's self that points out an alli-
ance,
And intimates a husband to the sex.
Marriage! thou pleasing, and yet anx-
ious thought! (must we pass!
Through what new and various changes
The marriage state in prospect lies be-
fore me, (upon it,
But shadows, clouds and darkness rest
Here will I hold.—If nature prompts the
wish, (works—
And that she does is plain from all her
Our duty, interest, pleasure, bid indulge
it—
For the great end of nature's law is bliss.
But yet—in wedlock—the woman must
obey— (end 'em.
I'm weary of these doubts, the priest shall
Not rashly do I venture loss and gain,
Pleasure and bondage meet my thoughts
at once
I wed—my liberty is gone forever,
But happiness itself from this secured!
Love first shall recompense my loss,
And when my charms shall have faded,
Mine eyes grow dim, and stature bent
with years, (to love;
Thou virtuous friendship shall succeed
Thou pleased, I'll scorn infirmity and
death,
Renewed successively in another's race.

A Question.

I am constrain'd to plant a grove,
To entertain the maid I love;
This grove, she says, I must compose,
Of just nine trees in ten straight rows;
And three in every row must place,
O'er her expect to see her face;
But if the grove in order rise,
I win the maid, a glorious prize.
Ye men of arts, with honor crown'd,
Lead me your aid to work the ground,
That this fantastic grove may shade
The blushes of this charming Maid. V

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LA FITE, OR THE BARATARIAN CHIEF.

A TALE.

(CONTINUED)

The various countries and scenes
through which I had passed since
first I became a wanderer from the
land of my childhood, now that my
imagination pictured those wander-
ings as drawing to a close, rose in
all their various shades before me;
and the pains and pleasures of my
peregrinations were again presented
in bold relief by the powerful effect
of memory. Over the civilized plains
of Europe and the semi-barbarous re-
gions of Asia, I have roved. I have
seen the aurora borealis dance over
the regions of eternal frost—and the
sun in vain attempt to dissolve the
chains which an arctic winter had
formed—and I had felt its fervid heat
where equinoctial skies shed their de-
bitating and pernicious influence. I
had traversed the plains of Oronoco
and the banks of the La Plata; I had
climbed the Cordilleras, and, with
the enthusiasm of youth, beheld the
setting sun gild those bright isles of
the Pacific which are sprinkled in
such profusion over the surface of
its broad blue waters, and whose in-
habitants are as guileless and unsus-
pecting as their skies are bright and
cloudless.

I had seen the St. Lawrence roll-
ing its majestic stream, collected
from a thousand lakes to the Ocean.
—and I was then floating on the bo-
som of the father of rivers, which,
rising among the frozen lakes and
interminable forests of the north, dis-
charges its turbid waters in the Mexi-
can Gulf, amidst the orange groves
and sugar plantations of the south;
while, after years of absence had el-
lapsed, I was about to visit the pa-

rental roof, with the intention of
bringing my wanderings to a close,
and spending the remainder of my
days in quiet contentment and peace-
ful happiness. Nor was my inter-
view with the stranger of such mys-
terious character and appearance
forgotten. His apparent connexion
with the pirates, who, if report stated
correctly, frequented the islands
which lie off the Mississippi, and
whose inhuman atrocities formed a
common topic of conversation at
New Orleans, I felt to be ominous
of result of our voyage; and altho'
his words to me afforded a ray of
hope, I wished I had not seen him.

Such were my feelings as I in vain
wooed the god of sleep for a tempo-
rary oblivion to my perturbed ideas;
and it was not until the watch had
been changed for the last time that
I fell into a slumber, from which I
did not awake in the morning until
the vessel was already several miles
on her voyage.

When I went on deck the vessel
was floating along the current be-
tween the high woods which covered
both banks of the river. Scarcely a
breath of wind was to be felt—the
sails hung idly against the mast and
we depended on the current alone
to speed us to the Ocean. If ever
there was a country over which the
genius of desolation might be said to
hold undisputed dominion, it is the
region around the mouth of the Mis-
sissippi. Below Plaquemines it is
one dreary and desolate marsh, cov-
ered with cane and reeds, and sink-
ing gradually to the dead level of the
Gulf. For miles before we reached
the mouth of the river, the sea could
be distinctly seen from the mast
head, stretching away on each side
of the point of land formed by the
continual depositions of this mighty
stream. Subject to overflow by the
rise of the Mississippi, or inundations
of the Gulf, and frequently submerg-
ed to the depth of six or eight feet
by the autumnal tornadoes, no living
animals are to be seen, and the cor-
morant, as he wings his lonely way
along these dreary shores, finds a
precious resting place on the banks
of sand shells which the continual
breaking of the waves has raised a-
round these pestilential marshes.

At last the bar was passed, and we
found ourselves on the broad bosom
of the Gulf. The sailors, delighted
with the prosperous commencement
of the voyage, were all mirth and
glee and while the sails were filled
with the breezes which were hurry-
ing us, as we imagined, to New-York,
our port of destination, the cann of
grog circulated freely, and mirth,
and dance, or song, swept the hours
rapidly away.

Our Captain was an able officer,
in whom we could repose the utmost
confidence,—the subalterns were ex-
perienced and attentive—the crew
consisted of eleven hardy rough sons
of the ocean, making in the whole,
including myself and two other pas-
sengers, about twenty souls on board.
The vessel was a new stout ship
merchant rigged, but mounting six
guns and well provided with arms,
ammunition, and all the necessary
implements of defensive or offensive
war.

The day passed away, and it was
not until the forenoon of the second
day after leaving the river, that any
thing occurred to vary the dull mo-
notony of a sea voyage. I was sit-
ting in my cabin arranging some
packages of papers, &c. when I was
roused by an unusual uproar on deck,
and the boatswain's shrill whistle
calling all hands to quarters. I
speedily deposited in their trunks the
papers I was re-reading, and hastened
to the deck—before I reached which,
however, I heard several guns fired.
The cause of alarm was a vessel of
suspicious appearance, which had
been bearing down for some time,
apparently with an intention of cross-
ing the Cleopatra's course, and tho'
the British colors were flying at the
mast head, (and they were within
hail,) they neglected to answer the
repeated call of Capt. Bowden, who
at last ordered a gun to be fired over
them. To this no attention was
paid—few men were to be seen on
deck—and the vessel continued her
course in a manner which indicated
an intention to lay the vessel im-
mediately on board our ship. At
this moment Capt. Bowden hailed
them & ordered them to keep off, or
he would fire upon them—when the
decks of the vessel were instantly
crowded with armed men—the Bri-

tish colors were hauled down and
the red flag displayed—and a heavy
fire of musquetry opened upon us
from the pirate—for such it was evi-
dent she was. The guns of the
Cleopatra which could be brought
to bear with admirable effect, and it
was soon evident that if they could
be prevented from boarding us, the
conflict would not long remain
doubtful.

"Three to one my brave lads,"
cried Capt. Bowden, as through his
glass he surveyed his assailants;
"but were they five to one, we shall
soon make them count one to two—
sweep their decks, boys! we'll
teach the rascals to keep a respect-
ful distance."

Finding his attempt to board un-
availing, the pirate hauled off out of
the reach of our small arms which
had done great execution among his
crowded deck. The cessation of the
contest was, however, but mo-
mentary—our assailants returned to
the attack with fury, and in spite of
our exertions succeeded in grap-
pling our vessel. His decks exhibit-
ed a motley assemblage of ferocious
looking villains, black, white, and
yellow, whose horrid imprecations
and oaths were enough to appal the
bravest heart, as repulsed from our
bulwarks in their attempts to board,
it was only to renew the assault with
double desperation and rage. Sev-
eral of our bravest fellows had al-
ready fallen, when twenty or thirty of these
tigers took advantage of a swell of
the sea which brought the vessels in
contact, and sprung on board of the
Cleopatra sabre in hand. They
were met by our crew with such
vigor that scarcely had a minute el-
lapsed before their number was re-
duced one half, and the remainder
was watering when a fellow threw
himself on board from the piratical
vessel, put himself at the head of the
assailants, and with shouts and im-
precations urged his followers for-
ward. "Hell and furies!" cried
he—"shall these few men escape in
this way? send them to perdition
in a moment—remember all or noth-
ing!"

Capt. Bowden threw himself be-
fore the pirate, and a combat of the
most obstinate kind ensued, terrific
and desperate. A pause of some
moments ensued among the other
combatants, who suspended the work
of death to witness a contest on
which so much was depending. At
last British valor rose triumphant,
and the pirate dropped motionally
wounded upon the deck.

"Capt. Bowden for ever!" shout-
ed Anson, as the blood spouted from
the mouth of the murderer mixed
with curses and execrations, while
he flew to finish the work of death
upon the remainder. Anson's brave-
ry carried him so far that he was
surrounded, and a blow was aimed
at him which would have speedily
sent him to Davy's Locker, had not
a blow of my sabre dropped the fel-
low's head from his shoulders, and
his spouting trunk tumbled lifeless
to the deck.

"That fellow is anchored where
he won't slip his cable this hundred
years," cried Anson, as he gave the
head a kick which tumbled it nearly
across the deck, "but never let me
taste the roast beef of old England
again, if I don't believe that you have
wielded the sabre before now."

"Very likely, my good fellow,"
I replied, "but before we think of
roast beef we must rid the vessel of
these villains."

"Have at the rascals then," shout-
ed Anson, as he thrust his sword to
the hilt through the body of a huge
negro, and before he had time to
drop, seized him and tumbled him
into the ocean.

"The sharks may have him in
welcome if they can stomach the
black dog; I won't have such a stink-
ing fellow on the Cleopatra's deck,"
said Anson, as the waves splashed
against the vessel from the negro's
fall.

Anson, however, had no time for
soliloquizing, for he was confronted
by a tall, weasel faced Frenchman,
whose rapid thrusts and skilful man-
oeuvres required all his attention
to meet. At last, thin as was the
mark, Anson's sabre hit and the
Frenchman fell.

"Cursed fool!" said Anson, as he
placed his foot on the fallen fo-
and excited his weapon, "thin as
you are—a fellow might read the
Assembly's Catechism through
you."

At this instant another vessel
which was within a few miles at the
commencement of the struggle, and
which as soon as the firing com-
menced, had approached us rapidly,
now beared us sufficiently to enable
us to discover, that, like the vessel
with which we were already engag-
ed, she was a pirate. When she
was within fifty yards of us, her
crew gave a shout which was in-
stantly echoed from our first assail-
ant, and our decks were again crowd-
ed with the motley crew of despera-
does.

"There is but one alternative,"
said Capt. Bowden to me; "we
must either conquer or die;—our
situation is indeed desperate; but
it cannot be so bad as to be hope-
less."

So saying he put himself at the
head of the few men he had remain-
ing—and few indeed they were; for
of the brave men who were so cheer-
ful and happy in the morning, but
six or eight were left—the rest lay
mixed with the foes who were piled
in slaughtered heaps around. Our
charge was murderous, and the
screams of the wounded and the
groans of the dying were heard a-
bove the dash of the waves, the din
of the conflict, or the shouts of the
combatants.

(To be continued.)

"They Say."—"They say" tell-
that which is not true at least three
quarters of the time. He is about
the worst authority you can produce
to support the credibility of your
statement. Scarcely was there ever
a suspicious report put in circula-
tion, but this Mr. They Say was the
author of it, and he always escapes
responsibility and detection because,
living just no where, he can never
be found. Who said that Mr. E. the
merchant, was supposed to be in a
failing condition? Why, "They Say"
so. Is it a fact, that Miss G. is not
so circumspect as she should be? Why,
"They Say" so. Plague on
this Mr. They Say. He is half bro-
ther to that Mr. Nobody who always
does all the mischief, and lives no
where, but in the inventive brain of
those who, undeserving respect them-
selves, are desirous to pull down oth-
ers to their own level. We always
suspect the truth of a report which
comes from the authority of "They
Say."—[Gard. Chron.

ADDRESS TO A BEAR.—A Delaware
hunter once shot a huge bear, and
broke his back bone. The animal
fell, and set up a most plaintive cry,
something like that of the panther
when he is hungry. The hunter, in-
stead of giving him another shot,
came up close to him, and address-
ed him in these words: "Hark ye!
bear; you are a coward and no war-
rior, as you pretend to be. Were
you a warrior, you would show it by
your firmness, and not cry and whim-
per like an old woman. You know,
bear, that our tribes are at war with
each other, and you was the aggres-
sor. You have found the Indians
too powerful for you, and you have
gone sneaking about in the woods,
stealing their hogs; perhaps at this
time you have hog's flesh in your bel-
ly. Had you conquered me, I would
have borne it with courage, and died
like a brave warrior; but you, bear,
sit there and cry, and disgrace your
tribe by your cowardly conduct." I
was present at the delivery of this
curious invective. When the hun-
ter had despatched the bear, I asked
him how the poor animal could un-
derstand what he had said to it?
"Oh," said he in answer, "the bear
understood me very well; did you
not observe how ashamed he looked
while I was upbraiding him?"

Heckwelder's Narrative.

Profane Swearing.—Some persons
have, perhaps, unconsciously at the
time, contracted an odious, a criminal
practice of profane swearing,
which they cannot but know is dis-
graceful to themselves as well as of-
fensive to Heaven, but of which they
find it difficult to correct themselves.
Chrysostom has an excellent rule to
enable people to break off this cen-
surable practice. "Every time you
let slip an oath," says he, "punish
yourself by missing the next meal."
Such a course as this, though trou-
blesome to the flesh, will prove pro-
fitable to the spirit, and cause quick
amendment; for the tongue will need
no other monitor to make it take
heed of swearing another time, if it

has been punished with hunger and
thirst for its former transgressions,
and knows it shall be so punished
again if it ever commit the crime
hereafter."—[Gardiner Chronicle.

Novel Application of Electricity at New Way to Pay Old Debts.

A certain physician, who posses-
sed a powerful Electrical Machine,
discovered a shrewd making rapid
strides towards his house; and sus-
pecting from circumstances that he
had some designs on his personal
liberty, the worthy M. D. made pre-
parations accordingly, to ward off the
anticipated attack. Attaching a con-
ductor (from his electrical apparatus)
to the knocker on the front door, he
then charged the machine to a very
high degree, and waited the result.
The steps which ascended to the
front door had an elevation of
fourteen feet. Clothed in all the im-
portance of the law, the sheriff as-
cended, and with a firm grasp seized
the fatal knocker. Instantly he found
himself at the bottom of the steps—
After having recovered in some
measure from a blow given by an in-
visible power, and having collected
his scattered wits and executive
powers, together with his scattered senses,
he made a second attempt, wonder-
ing at this strange method of paying
debts. Meanwhile the doctor had
again charged his faithful conductor.
No sooner had the sheriff again dared
to touch the fatal knocker, than he
found himself twelve feet nearer the
centre of the earth a second time—
Remembering the old adage, "be
ware of the third time" he immedi-
ately quit the premises leaving the
doctor in full possession of the "cas-
tle" he had so well defended.

[Full River Monitor

From the Massachusetts Spy.

On the Works of Nature.

The contemplation of the Works of
Nature is the noblest employment of
man. In this we find ample range for
all the wanderings of thought, and be-
hold, in our little reach of human im-
agination, the perfections of a great and
glorious Being; see his creative and
mighty power, and the innumerable
extension of his heavenly mandates. We
view the universe in all its variety and
beauty, and dwell with admiration on the
goodness of the Creator, who has so
wonderfully adapted all changes to our
peculiar circumstances; but when we
cast our eyes beyond this little sphere,
we are led to exclaim that "all things
speak a God"—we see the ruling of
around us, and perceive the sublime or-
der of all order and harmony, radiating
his effulgent beams, dispensing light and
heat to the revolving planets, to each in
proportion to their respective distances,
and all nature smiling from the influence
of his benignant rays. This resplendent
luminary, thus surrounded by his celestial
spheres within their proper orbits,
we find is still encompassed by other
systems, which, too, may be inhabited
by rational beings; for where can om-
niscient wisdom end? When the mind takes
its flight beyond the scenes of earth,
we fall into immensity, and are lost in
boundless space, in infinite progression.
To the earth by a double revolution he
has given day and night, and caused suc-
cessively all the varieties of the seasons
—the fascinating charms of spring, the
sultry beams of summer, the blasts of
autumn, and the chilling, unrelenting
frosts of winter. Yet his goodness is not
confined to us; as far as the eye can
reach, we trace his watchful guardian-
ship, and see convincing proofs that power,
supreme and incomprehensible, exists.
In all the earthly workmanship of his
hands, we see alike the divine skill, while
"the heavens declare the glory of God,
and the firmament sheweth forth his hand-
work." When we contemplate the
designs of the Almighty, the simplicity
and harmony with which all his purposes
are accomplished, how are we lost in
admiration, and all our boasted knowl-
edge in insignificance! Not all the pre-
tention of the astronomer can fathom the
unsearchable depths of his grand scheme,
nor can the lapse of time enable him to
perfect his conjectures; but it may lead
him to more exalted and sublime views
of His heavenly perfections. In every
spot his holy presence dwells, and in
every leaf that murmurs to the breeze,
I hear the voice of God among the trees.
How sublime is the idea that it is He,
who filleth immensity, and that by his
immediate agency all the commotions of
Nature are effected! He, who rules over
the furious thunder-storm and directs the
majestic lightning, as it darts from the
impending cloud! Yet man, as the su-
perior work of his hand, is most selfish
and insensible! Then let the feathered
songsters remind us of our duty, and teach
us that we only are ungrateful; and
while we see all Nature animated in the
praises of her creator, may we, too, feel
his goodness, and reflect that He is so
omnipotent, omnipresent, and then exclaim,
"That God, how great!" E.